

contents or molecular weight of the fuel and feedstock immediately preceding and immediately following the missing data incident. If no quality-assured data on carbon contents or molecular weight of the fuel and feedstock are available prior to the missing data incident, the substitute data value must be the first quality-assured value for carbon contents or molecular weight of the fuel and feedstock obtained after the missing data period. You must document and keep records of the procedures used for all such estimates.

(c) For missing CEMS data, you must use the missing data procedures in § 98.35.

§ 98.166 Data reporting requirements.

In addition to the information required by § 98.3(c), each annual report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, as appropriate, and paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section:

(a) If a CEMS is used to measure CO₂ emissions, then you must report the relevant information required under § 98.36 for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology and the following information in this paragraph (a):

(1) Unit identification number and annual CO₂ emissions.

(2) Annual quantity of hydrogen produced (metric tons) for each process unit.

(3) Annual quantity of ammonia produced (metric tons), if applicable, for each process unit.

(b) If a CEMS is not used to measure CO₂ emissions, then you must report the following information for each hydrogen production process unit:

(1) Unit identification number and annual CO₂ emissions.

(2) Monthly consumption of each fuel and feedstock used for hydrogen production and its type (scf or kg of gaseous fuels and feedstocks, gallons or kg of liquid fuels and feedstocks, kg of solid fuels and feedstocks).

(3) Annual quantity of hydrogen produced (metric tons).

(4) Annual quantity of ammonia produced, if applicable (metric tons).

(5) Monthly analyses of carbon content for each fuel and feedstock used in hydrogen production (kg carbon/kg of

gaseous and solid fuels and feedstocks, kg carbon per gallon or kg of liquid fuels and feedstocks).

(6) Monthly analyses of the molecular weight of gaseous fuels and feedstocks (kg/kg-mole) used, if any.

(c) Quantity of CO₂ collected and transferred off site in either gas, liquid, or solid forms, following the requirements of subpart PP of this part.

(d) Annual quantity of carbon other than CO₂ collected and transferred off site in either gas, liquid, or solid forms (kg carbon).

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 66463, Oct. 28, 2010; 78 FR 71955, Nov. 29, 2013]

§ 98.167 Records that must be retained.

In addition to the information required by § 98.3(g), you must retain the records specified in paragraphs (a) through (b) of this section for each hydrogen production facility.

(a) If a CEMS is used to measure CO₂ emissions, then you must retain under this subpart the records required for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology in § 98.37.

(b) If a CEMS is not used to measure CO₂ emissions, then you must retain records of all analyses and calculations conducted as listed in §§ 98.166(b), (c), and (d).

(c) For units using the calculation methodologies described in § 98.163(b), the records required under § 98.3(g) must include both the company records and a detailed explanation of how company records are used to estimate the following:

(1) Fuel and feedstock consumption, when solid fuel and feedstock is combusted and a CEMS is not used to measure GHG emissions.

(2) Fossil fuel consumption, when, pursuant to § 98.33(e), the owner or operator of a unit that uses CEMS to quantify CO₂ emissions and that combusts both fossil and biogenic fuels separately reports the biogenic portion of the total annual CO₂ emissions.

(3) Sorbent usage, if the methodology in § 98.33(d) is used to calculate CO₂ emissions from sorbent.

(d) The owner or operator must document the procedures used to ensure the accuracy of the estimates of fuel and

feedstock usage and sorbent usage (as applicable) in § 98.163(b), including, but not limited to, calibration of weighing equipment, fuel and feedstock flow meters, and other measurement devices. The estimated accuracy of measurements made with these devices must also be recorded, and the technical basis for these estimates must be provided.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 78 FR 71956, Nov. 29, 2013]

§ 98.168 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart have the same meaning given in the Clean Air Act and subpart A of this part.

Subpart Q—Iron and Steel Production

§ 98.170 Definition of the source category.

The iron and steel production source category includes facilities with any of the following processes: taconite iron ore processing, integrated iron and steel manufacturing, cokemaking not collocated with an integrated iron and steel manufacturing process, direct reduction furnaces not collocated with an integrated iron and steel manufacturing process, and electric arc furnace (EAF) steelmaking not collocated with an integrated iron and steel manufacturing process. Integrated iron and steel manufacturing means the production of steel from iron ore or iron ore pellets. At a minimum, an integrated iron and steel manufacturing process has a basic oxygen furnace for refining molten iron into steel. Each coke-making process and EAF process located at a facility with an integrated iron and steel manufacturing process is part of the integrated iron and steel manufacturing facility.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 78 FR 71955, Nov. 29, 2013]

§ 98.171 Reporting threshold.

You must report GHG emissions under this subpart if your facility contains an iron and steel production process and the facility meets the requirements of either § 98.2(a)(1) or (2).

§ 98.172 GHGs to report.

(a) You must report under subpart C of this part (General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources) the emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O from each stationary combustion unit following the requirements of subpart C except for flares. Stationary combustion units include, but are not limited to, by-product recovery coke oven battery combustion stacks, blast furnace stoves, boilers, process heaters, reheat furnaces, annealing furnaces, flame suppression, ladle reheaters, and other miscellaneous combustion sources.

(b) You must report CO₂ emissions from flares that burn blast furnace gas or coke oven gas according to the procedures in § 98.253(b)(1) of subpart Y (Petroleum Refineries) of this part. When using the alternatives set forth in § 98.253(b)(1)(ii)(B) and § 98.253(b)(1)(iii)(C), you must use the default CO₂ emission factors for coke oven gas and blast furnace gas from Table C–1 to subpart C in Equations Y–2 and Y–3 of subpart Y. You must report CH₄ and N₂O emissions from flares according to the requirements in § 98.33(c)(2) using the emission factors for coke oven gas and blast furnace gas in Table C–2 to subpart C of this part.

(c) You must report process CO₂ emissions from each taconite indurating furnace; basic oxygen furnace; non-recovery coke oven battery combustion stack; coke pushing process; sinter process; EAF; decarburization vessel; and direct reduction furnace by following the procedures in this subpart.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 66463, Oct. 28, 2010]

§ 98.173 Calculating GHG emissions.

You must calculate and report the annual process CO₂ emissions from each taconite indurating furnace, basic oxygen furnace, non-recovery coke oven battery, sinter process, EAF, decarburization vessel, and direct reduction furnace using the procedures in either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section. Calculate and report the annual process CO₂ emissions from the coke pushing process according to paragraph (c) of this section.